

THE BRADY B

INTERESTING DISCUSSION BY M

**Colonel Glenn's Amendment and
Necessity of Its Provisions—Other
Men Talk—Routine Business**

The consideration of Mr. Brady's
viding for pleading or proving a fault
sideration on any promissory note or

strument in writing, given for comm
tilizers, was resumed yesterday mor
Calvin having the floor.
Mr. Calvin adverted to the fact tha

previous discussion he had showed, and figures, that the cotton belt had extended by the use of commercial fertilizers northward and southward, until in 1870, 7,690,292 acres of cultivated land in the state, thirty-four per cent was given to cotton culture. He had shown that the yield had been increased forty per cent by the use of guano. More remarkable results had been accomplished in the culture of North Georgia is the natural wheat of the state, and yet commercial fertilizers had secured the wheat belt over the entire State. In 1870 North Georgia produced 8,300,000 bushels of wheat.

acre, middle Georgia 4, east Georgia 4 bushels per acre. In 1880, north Georgia produced 4 bushels, middle Georgia 9 bushels and eastern Georgia 8 bushels per acre. In 1982 north Georgia produced 9, middle Georgia 9 bushels and eastern Georgia 6 bushels per acre.

SOME FURTHER FACTS.

Mr. Calvin showed that the north and Blue Ridge counties, which are in the guano, were wholly unadapted to cotton, now produce six per cent, while counties of the line-sink region produce seven per cent and a fraction of the entire crop of the state.

Polk county, whose surface is hilly and mountainous, has, by the use of guano, the highest average yield of the state for the year 1900, making the half bale per acre, making the half bale per acre. Walker county, with guano, produced 2-10 of a bale, while Worth county in southwest Georgia produced a fraction over 2-10 of a bale per acre. He said that he would support any measure that would give the farmers a standing at the polls. He opposed the present bill because he believed it would be disastrous to the best interest of the farmer.

Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, thought that the bill should be amended so as to read "a bill to give individuals from the consequences of their

OWN ACTS DELIBERATELY PERFORMED
The bill was to protect a purchaser from consequences of his own contract. It is the law for the past hundred years to place failure of consideration. The reason it is pleaded in these cases is because the party has placed himself outside the protection. What for? Why, for his own gain. Mr. Harrison referred to the history of the measure, that the judiciary committee had reported adversely, and it was reconsidered.

"Mr. Simmons objected to Mr. H. H. ... statement, saying: "It was referred to the committee on agriculture on my own motion."

"To the law and testimony," said Mr. ...

rison, reading from the bill the indorsement the judiciary committee's action, "this is the Wandering Jew of the Georgia legislature."

He believed that every merchantable ... for which a note is given should be stamped on the face of the note if guano is. Mr. Ha-

Mr. Glenn offered this amendment to first section of the act:

"Provided, That it shall be a sufficient reply the part of the holder of the note to show the article sold actually contained the ingredie was represented to possess."

In supporting his amendment, Mr. G. said that he regarded it as the duty of representatives to arrive at the real subject in dispute. They should see that farmers' not imposed on by swindling guano companies and to see that contracts made by farmers with honest guano companies should be fully carried out.

The burden of the proof is then upon the holder of the note to show that the grain contains the ingredients specified. If he shows that the farmer must pay for it.

greater confidence in our state inspection, guano companies having a good article would not feel alarmed. The question is simply: Ought a man to be compelled to pay for what he didn't get? Ought a man not pay what he did get?

"I am not a solicitor-general, and only practice when I am paid to do so," replied Smith.

Mr. Simmons moved to extend the session half an hour.

Mr. Watts moved to suspend discussion of the bill until Monday.

Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, moved to adjourn. This motion prevailed by yeas, 74; nays, 1.

The further consideration of the bill is postponed, therefore, until Monday. It is probable that a vote will be reached at Monday session.

THE MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA.

The house action upon the bill to amend the charter of the Marietta and North Georgia rail which is of great importance to Atlanta.

PLAIN TALK.

Mr. Northcutt introduced in the senate yesterday, a bill which in particularly pertinent just at this time.

The purpose of the bill is set forth in its title, which is, "An act to authorize any citizen of this state interested as tax payer in the Western and Atlantic railroad, to bring suit against any person or persons or corporation, who, in any way, shall interfere with said road or try to depreciate its value, or attempt to do so."

The committee on judiciary will consider the bill.

The Senate Proceedings.

President Davidson called the senate together yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Pres-

Seats on the floor were tendered Hon. J. Dunlap and Dr. S. M. Matthews. Leave of absence was granted Messrs. S. Mans and Smith of the 6th, and Mr. Russell until Monday 18th instant. Messrs. Braun and Douglass were also excused.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.
The house of representatives, through clerk, communicated the following resolution and bill, which were read by the senate at first time and properly referred:
A joint resolution, to which the senate's concurrence was asked, providing the National Commercial exposition to be held in Atlanta in November, 1888. Referred to the committee on date of the republic.
A house bill.

...acted an act to amend an act
...the sale and furnishing of spirituous, m...

